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A new species of the genus *Balkanura* CASSAGNAU, 1979 from Turkey (Collembola: Neanuridae)

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ABSTRACT . *Balkanura wiktori*, a new species from Turkey is described and illustrated.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Collembola, Neanuridae, *Balkanura*, new species, Turkey.

The genus *Balkanura* CASSAGNAU, 1979 was represented hitherto by two species (DEHARVENG 1982), namely *B. jugoslavica* PALISSA & ŽIVADINOVIC, 1974 from the former Yugoslavia and *B. caindasi* CASSAGNAU & PEJA, 1979 from Greece. Morphologically the genus resembles *Monobella* CASSAGNAU, 1979 from which it differs in separate tubercles (Di+De) on the head (in *Monobella* fused in midline).

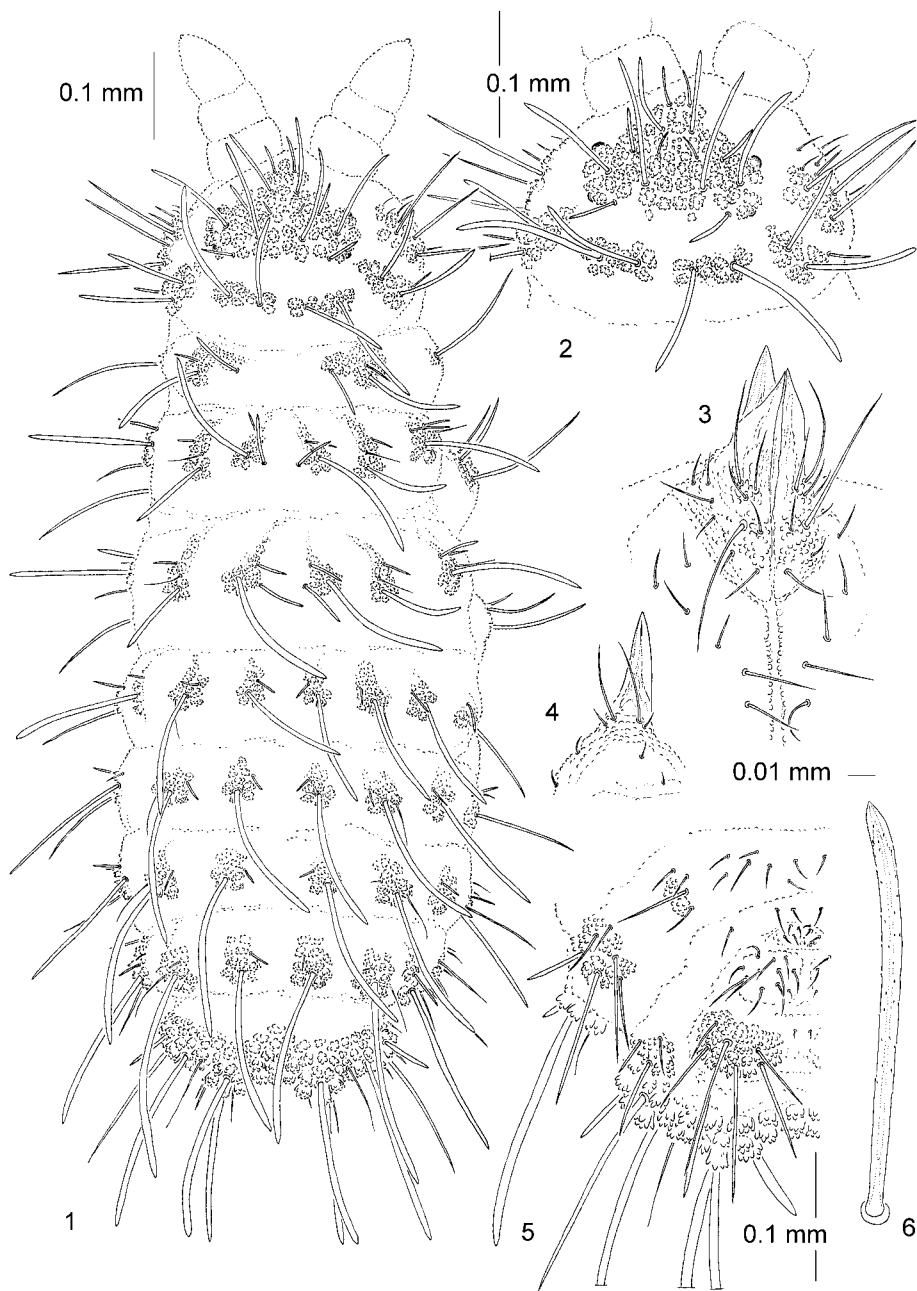
In the material from Turkey, which I obtained thanks to the kindness of Professor Andrzej WIKTOR, I found a new species of the genus *Balkanura*. Its description is given below.

TERMINOLOGY

The terminology and layout of the tables used in this paper follow DEHARVENG 1983, DEHARVENG & WEINER 1984 and GREENSLADE & DEHARVENG 1990, and the following abbreviations are used:

General morphology:

abd. – abdomen, ant. – antenna, Cx – coxa, Fe – femur, Scx2 - subcoxa 2, T – tibiotarsus, th. – thorax, Tr – trochanter, VT - ventral tube.



1-6. *Balkanura wiktora* n. sp.: 1 - habitus and dorsal chaetotaxy, 2 - dorsal chaetotaxy of head, 3 - chaetotaxy of labium and group Vi, 4 - chaetotaxy of labrum, 5 - ventral chaetotaxy of abd. IV-VI, 6 - chaeta DiI of th. V

Groups of Chaetae:

Ag – antegenital, Fu – furcal, Ve – ventroexternal, Vi – ventrointernal, Vl – ventrolateral.

Tubercles:

Af – antenno-frontal, Cl – clypeal, De – dorsoexternal, Di – dorsointernal, Dl – dorsolateral, L – lateral, Oc – ocular, So – subocular.

Types of setae:

Ml – long macrochaeta, Mc – short macrochaeta, Mcc – very short macrochaeta, me – mesochaeta, mi – microchaeta, ms – s-microchaeta, S or s – chaeta sensuality or sensilla, or – organite on ant. IV, i – ordinary chaeta on ant. IV, mou – cylindrical sensillae on ant. IV (“soies mousses”), x – labial papilla x, L’ – ordinary chaeta on abd. V.

***Balkanura wiktoria* n. sp.**

ETYMOLOGY

The new species is named in honour of Professor Andrzej WIKTOR (Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University), a world specialist in terrestrial slugs.

DIAGNOSIS

The new species is most similar to *B. caindasi* CASSAGNAU & PEJA, 1979. Both species have rather few dorsal chaetae on head and fused tubercles Di on abd. IV. Nevertheless, *B. wiktoria* can easily be separated from *B. caindasi* by the following set of characters: absence of chaeta A on head (in *caindasi*: present), presence of chaetae C, E on head (in *caindasi*: absent), presence of 2 chaetae Oc on head (in *caindasi*: 1 chaeta), tubercle De on th. I with 2 chaetae (in *caindasi*: 1 chaeta), tubercle L on abd. IV with 6 chaetae (in *caindasi*: 4 chaetae), fused tubercles (Di+De+Dl) on th. V with 6+6 chaetae (in *caindasi*: 5+5 chaetae).

DESCRIPTION

Body length (without antennae) 1.21–1.23 mm (holotype: 1.23 mm). Habitus typical of *Neanurini* (CASSAGNAU 1989). Colour of the body greyish-blue. 2+2 large, dark-pigmented eyes (Figs 1, 2).

Types of dorsal ordinary chaetae: macrochaetae Ml thickened, narrowly sheathed, feebly serrated and not pointed (Fig. 6); macrochaetae Mc and Mcc thickened, apically pointed or rounded; mesochaetae thin and pointed.

Head. Buccal cone elongate. Labrum pointed, with ventral sclerifications ogival as in Figs 3, 4. Labrum chaetotaxy 2 / 2, 4. Chaetotaxy of labium as in Fig. 3 and Tab. 1. Maxilla styliform, mandible thin and tridentate. Chaetotaxy of antennae as in Tab. 1. Apical bulb distinct, bilobed. S-chaetae subequal, long and moderately thickened. Chaetotaxy of head as in Fig. 2 and in Tab. 1. Head with numerous chaetae absent (A, O, D, Oca, Di2, De2, Dl: 2, 3, 6, L2, 3 and So2). The central plate of head (fused tubercles Cl, Af and 2 Oc) with a small non-reticulate area between chaetae B and C.

Thorax, abdomen, legs. Chaetotaxy of th. and abd. as in Figs 1, 5 and in Tab. 1. Tubercles Di and De on th. I fused. Tubercles L on abd. III and IV respectively with 4 and 6 chaetae (Fig. 5). Cryptopygy present, strongly developed (Figs 1, 5). Chaetotaxy of legs as in Tab. 1. Claw untoothed.

TYPES

Holotype: subadult female on slide, litter, mixed deciduous forest *Juglans* sp., *Acer* sp., *Hedera* sp., Inkaya near Bursa, NW Turkey, 10.05.2001, leg. A. Wiktor; A. Riedel, B.M. Pokryszko & E. Stworzewicz; paratype: subadult male on slide,

Table 1. Chaetotaxy of *Balkanura wiktori* n. sp.

a) Cephalic chaetotaxy

Tubercle	Number of chaetae	Types of chaetae	Names of chaetae
(Cl+Af+2Oc)	14	MI Mc Mcc	B, Ocm, F G, E, Ocp C
(Di+De)	2	MI	Di1, Di2
DI	3	MI Mc	DI1, DI5 DI4
(L+So)	7	MI Mcc me	L1, L4, So1 So6 So3-5

Number of other cephalic chaetae: Vi, 6; Ve, 9; labrum, 2 / 2, 4; labium, 11, 0x; ant. I, 7; ant. II, 12; ant. III, 15-16 + 5s; ant. IV, 8S + i + or + 12mou.

b) Postcephalic chaetotaxy

Terga					Legs				
Di	De	DI	L		Scx2	Cx	Tr	Fe	T
th. I	3	1	-		0	3	6	13	19
th. II	3	2+s	3+s+ms	3	2	7	6	12	19
th. III	3	2+s	3+s	3	2	8	6	11	18
					Sterna				
abd. I	2	2+s	2	2	VT: 4				
abd. II	2	2+s	2	3	Ve: 4 Ve1- present				
abd. III	2	2+s	2	4	Ve: 3-4			Fu: 3-4 me 0 mi	
abd. IV	2	2+s	3	6	Ve: 7-8			VI: 4	
abd. V	6+s				Ag: 3			VI: 1	L': 1
abd. VI	7				Ve:10			An:2mi	

same data as holotype (type material preserved in the collection of the Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Wrocław University, Poland).

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